

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY****REMARKS**

The above amendment and these remarks are responsive to the Office Action of Examiner James H. Blackwell, dated 12 Jan 2005.

Claims 1-19 are in the case, none as yet allowed.

***Drawings***

The drawings filed on 30 Oct 2001 have been accepted by the Examiner.

***Specification***

The specification has been objected to for containing material which is extraneous to the invention, making it difficult to find the disclosure intended as support.

Applicants have removed much material, but do so

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without prejudice. That is, much of the deleted material relates to fields of various types, and as will be discussed hereafter, applicants' fields in general have a significance with respect to the invention. The deleted material, however, also is present in several of the related applications and, as such, is available, if needed to provide support to the claims of the present invention.

Applicants have also added the serial numbers and filing dates of the related applications listed on pages 1-4.

**35 U.S.C. 101**

Claims 18 and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Applicants have amended these claims to properly direct them to statutory subject matter, and request that they be allowed.

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35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-6, 13-16, and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Salas et al. (hereinafter Salas, U.S. Patent No. 6,233,600).

Applicants have amended the independent claims 1, 13-16, and 19. Claims 1-5 depend from claim 1.

Salas teaches providing a networked collaborative work environment, referred to as an eRoom, and discusses the use of HTML. However, Salas does not use HTML forms, as do applicants, to define the data model of collaboration space by automating the creation of fields within collaboration space.

This is how applicants' invention works:

1. Using any legacy editor, the user creates an HTML form, which he drops into an upload control at his browser.

2. The server receives and parses the HTML form to determine which data fields need to be added to collaboration space.

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3. The HTML is retained by the server for rendering the form to the user.

Thus, an important aspect of applicants' invention is the use of the HTML form: the HTML form is analyzed to deduce a data model that is used to augment the capabilities of the collaboration space. For example, if parsing the form identifies a name field and an address field as data elements in the original HTML form, the server determines to thereafter monitor name and address fields in the collaboration space.

These features of applicants' invention may be understood by reference to the following material from their specification.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, a review form may be designed in HTML separate from QuickPlace. The resulting form is then dragged and dropped into QuickPlace, which creates a form for it. This is done by creating a field for each html tag. Thus, each HTML field is parsed to create a corresponding QuickPlace field.

For HTML files, the HTML file is parsed, the linked images found, and the URLs processed. The original file, linked files, and the resulting HTML are then saved on the page with the HTML displayed in read mode, and the original file in edit mode. [Application, page 66, line 11 to page 67, line 2, emphasis added.]

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the

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invention, users are provided with a method for defining forms to create pages within collaboration space. These methods include options to upload a document and send a notification, add a meeting to the calendar, or add a task into the QuickPlace.

By clicking on New..., the user gets a list of forms included in QuickPlace that can be used to add a new document to it. The forms provided are sufficient for many uses, but do not give any task-specific ways of adding content to the QuickPlace. To do this, a user may create her own form and adapt it to her particular needs.

There are three ways to create forms: create a form using standard QuickPlace fields; import a form 250 created in Microsoft Office 228; and import a form 122 created in an HTML editor 124. [Specification, page 135, lines 4-19, emphasis added.]

Creating a form within QuickPlace may be done in several ways. To generate a simple form with just a couple of fields in it, use the feature within QuickPlace. If designing a form that is more sophisticated, or it is needed to include JavaScript to do checks on fields, for example, the form is created outside of QuickPlace and imported, as illustrated in Figure 21. [Specification, page 143, lines 11-17, emphasis added.]

... For example, in a default QuickPlace, a user can create a new QuickPlace form 178. The user chooses which fields to include in form 178, in what order they should appear and what text and or graphics should appear near them. To create this sort of instant structure on the Web using Domino Forms would be very complex indeed. QuickPlace has extended this concept of being able to use HTML to define forms 178 by enabling the creation of custom QuickPlace forms using imported HTML 122. These Forms not only make use of Web authoring technologies such as JavaScript, but also have the back end support of Domino. This back end logic is implemented via tools such as PlaceBots (Domino Agents) 184. This means that forms 178 have the ability to not only to define the look and feel of visible parts of an application, they also have the potential to initiate workflow and many other powerful

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automated features.

QuickPlace forms 178 have been optimized by stripping away many of the Notes features not required when used on the Web. A another advantage of this structure is that it enables the use of Web authoring tools to extend the objects. For example, with respect to QuickPlace forms, it is possible to modify forms using XML, JavaScript and HTML and any other Web tools. [Specification, page 22, lines 1-24. Emphasis added.]

A form object 178 is a document used to create new QuickPlace content. The Domino equivalent is a data note of type "h\_Form". Form object 178 is a resource used to create, manage and display content, therefore defining the schema of the application. Forms contain fields to hold data, therefore creating and displaying content. Forms can also contain scripts within them to provide logic within the Page. For example, a form can contain form validation to make sure that a field contains only numbers. Forms can also initiate processes outside the page. This is done by creating a PlaceBot 184 and associating the PlaceBot with a Form 178. PlaceBots 184 are not contained by the Form but there is a association between them. [Page 36, line 29 to page 37, line 7. Emphasis added.]

Field object 180 is used to construct (HTML formatted) input fields in forms 178. The Domino equivalent is a Data note of type "h\_Field". Fields are constructed from the Domino Form "h\_PageUI" with a the field h\_Type set to "h\_Field".

QuickPlace field object 180 defines the structure of the container, not the content. The values contained in a page 182 are contained by the page, not the fields 180. The h\_FieldType attribute to a field 180 determines what sort of field it is. This determines what the field will do when it is rendered in a browser. For example, a field 180 of type h\_DateControl will provide the user with a date picker widget.

Domino fields are used to define the attributes of QuickPlace fields 180 are set forth in Table 8. QuickPlace fields 180 are drawn to the screen as HTML, they are not created by a Domino Field in a Domino Form.

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TABLE 8: FIELDS USED TO DEFINE FIELDS

Field Name	Description
h_IsUser	Defined h_True means this is a custom form
h_PublishInFolder	UNID of the folder + " " +
h_FolderStorage	name of the folder
h_Name	"Import" and is related to the h_SystemName field which often has a similar value such as "h_Import".
h_FieldLabel	Instructional information that might be useful for someone editing this field. Similar to the Static h_FieldType. Containing information to help the user, but only displayed in edit mode." For example: <script> (h_CurrentSkinType == 'h_Edit' )?"": C(self, 'Note: Clicking on the title of this page in its folder or in the sidebar will open the page that it points to. To edit the page again later, click its title in the Index. ');</script>"
h_ContainerUNID	The UNID of the Form which contains this field. QuickPlace uses a Design Note to create forms, each of these having an internal name. The h_ContainerUNID contains the internal name of one of these QuickPlace Forms.
h_FieldType	There are many different types of Fields. The following types are listed as examples to help understand how Fields work in general.
"h_Attachments"=	Enables the attaching of files.
"h_CalendarControl"=	Includes date and time controls and a duration field
"h_DateControl"=	Date field with date picker widget
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"h\_DateTime"= Contains Date and Time information.

"h\_DocAuthor"= Contains a Domino Heirachical name of the original Author of the Document.

"h\_DocCreated"= Creation date of the page.

"h\_DocModified"= Modified date of the page.

"h\_DocSize"= Size of the page.

"h\_NamePopup"= Select listing members of the QuickPlace

"h\_RichText"= Rich text field. Allowing editing via the rich text editor applet.

"h\_Serial"= A unique number to identify the document.

"h\_Static"= Static text, used to provide information about the accompanying field. May also include link to an image.

"h\_Subject"= The Documents subject.

"h\_TaskControl"= Used in the Task form to insert the task control tool.

"h\_TextInput"= Simple text equating to the "<input>" field in HTML.

"h\_TextPopup"= Text select list, equating to the "<select><option>" in HTML.

"h\_TimeControl"= Select lists for hours, minutes, AM/PM.

"h\_CalendarControl"= Field containing control tool used in the calendar field.

"h\_CreateMSExcel"= Field enabling the upload of Excel documents.

"h\_CreateMSPowerPoint"= Field enabling the upload of PowerPoint documents.

"h\_CreateMSWord"= Field enabling the upload of Word documents.

"h\_Import"= Field enabling the upload of imported

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documents such as HTML.

"h\_MultipleImport"= Field enabling the upload of multiple documents, such as a series of HTML documents.

"h\_NotifyIndicator"= Field indicating if members should be notified of the creation of content or their inclusion in the Contacts1.nsf.

[Specification, page 38, line 8 to page 41, line 15.]

Applicants invention takes a legacy HTML editor to create a file which is an HTML file. The server interprets this syntax to create in collaboration space a representation of the semantic of the original form. Applicants don't just take an HTML form and display it. What is different from Salas is that the form is used to collect the data and have this data made an element of the collaboration space.

Applicants urge that claims 1-6, 13-16, and 19 be allowed.

Claims 7-9 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Salas in view of Hanson et al. (hereinafter Hanson, U.S. Patent No. 5,956,736).

Salas has been discussed with respect to the base claims from which claims 7-9 depend.

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Hanson describes an object-oriented editor for creating world wide web documents. Applicants amended claims distinguish Hanson and Salas inasmuch as neither provides for defining the schema of collaboration space by parsing an uploaded html file to identify fields defining that schema.

Applicants urge that claims 7-9 be allowed.

Claims 10-12, and 17-18 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Salas in view of Kagle (U.S. Patent No. 6,779, 153).

These claims have been amended to clarify that the invention relates to a particular process for defining the schema of collaboration space.

How these claim limitations distinguish Salas has been previously discussed.

Kagle has been cited for its teaching that pictorial/image information can be entered as a pointer to a locally stored image, and for the creation of template files on a client computer. Applicants amended claims distinguish

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Kagle and Salas inasmuch as neither provides for defining the schema of collaboration space by parsing an uploaded html file to identify fields defining that schema.

As the Examiner states, (neither Salas nor) Kagle teaches the saving on a page both html in read mode and a form in edit mode. Applicants argue that doing so is not obvious in the context of interaction with a browser user creating html for uploading field defining the schema of collaboration space.

Applicants urge that claims 10-12 and 17-18 be allowed.

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**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**


Applicants urge that the above amendments be entered and the case passed to issue with claims 1-19.

If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conversation with applicant(s) attorney could possibly facilitate prosecution of the case, he may be reached at the number noted below.

Sincerely,

Julio Estrada, et al.

By

  
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